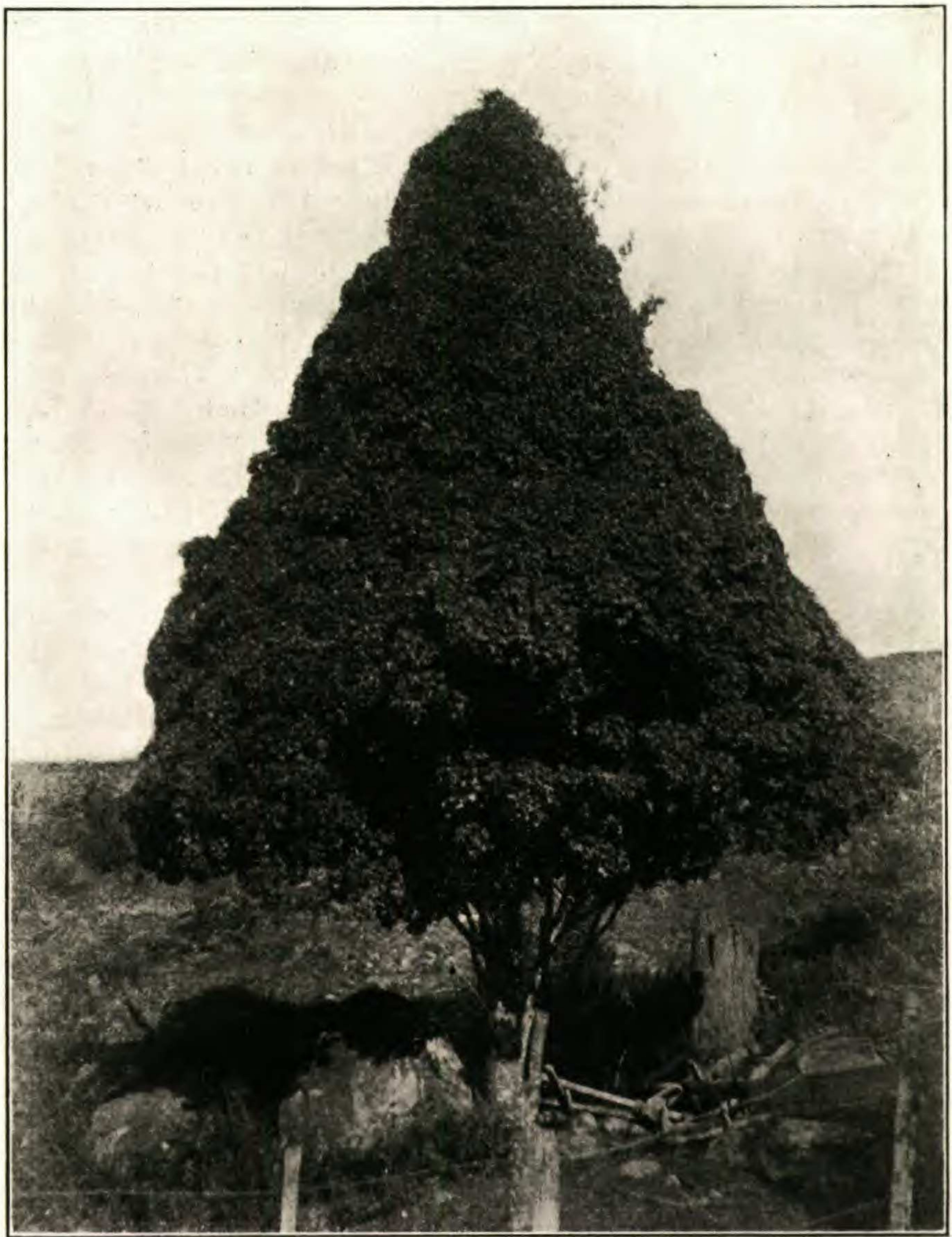


A CONICAL SUGAR MAPLE (TEXT FIG.).—In 1917, while spending the summer with my family at North Woodstock, New Hampshire, I was much surprised, as others have been, by a remarkable tree of *Acer saccharum* Marsh., growing in a rocky pasture on the land of George



C. Cook, Esq. I first visited the tree because, from a distance, I took it to be a White Spruce, *Picea glauca*, considerably south of its known range in New Hampshire. Upon getting near I found that the broad cone (30 feet or 9.15 m. high) was a Sugar Maple. Mr. Cook informed me that the tree was then, in 1917, approximately 70 years old, that it has never been trimmed nor browsed, that it does not flower and

that in autumn it becomes a russet-brown, without the brilliant yellow tone of ordinary sugar maples. The branches are strongly ascending and the foliage is all borne at the tips of the branchlets, so that from without the tree appears densely leafy, but close to, when viewed from below, it has an open ladder-like appearance. The tree is one of the curiosities of the region,<sup>1</sup> sometimes reproduced on picture post-cards, one of which Mr. Cook supplied me in 1917. In attempting to clear off accumulations of specimens from past seasons I find the material and the photograph and, since the tree seems not to have a definite name, I am calling it

ACER SACCHARUM Marsh., forma **conicum**, f. nov. (fig. ).  
Arbor conicus ramis adscendentibus apice foliosis.—NEW HAMPSHIRE: open, rocky pasture, North Woodstock, specimens collected September 18, 1917, M. L. Fernald, TYPE in Gray Herbarium.—M. L. FERNALD.

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## A SUPPOSED HYBRID BETWEEN THE OAK SPECIES Q. RUBRA AND ILICIFOLIA

H. A. ALLARD

THE Red Oak, *Quercus rubra* L., and the Bear Oak, *Q. ilicifolia* Wang., are very common elements in the flora of the area embraced by the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia. Both species produce a dominant cover in some sections of this area, and are found on the highest peaks of the Skyline drive, namely Marys Rock, 3514 ft., Stony Man, 4010 ft., and Hawksbill, 4049 ft. On the high peaks, at least, the former sometimes appears to pass into the variety *ambigua* (Michx.) Fernald, with much deeper and more turbinate cups. Specimens of this type may be found on the Hawksbill near its highest point. In the same vicinity and elsewhere individuals occur producing the flat saucer-shaped cup of typical *rubra*. Both the Red Oak and the dwarf Bear Oak grow in close proximity in many localities, even on the highest peaks.

On September 23, 1933 the writer found on Little Stony Man several dwarf specimens of an oak bearing all the ear-marks of a hybrid involving *rubra* and *ilicifolia* parentage. The shrubs had the low scraggy growth of *ilicifolia* and were fruiting heavily. The

<sup>1</sup> On May 25, 1934, passing through North Woodstock with a class of students, we noted the roadside sign "THE MYSTERY TREE" pointing to the conspicuous tree which looked vigorous and as perfect in form as in 1917.